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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 7, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 87 74

November 7, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 75 67

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.18

8093 日四初月十

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

FULL TEXT OF THE CONDITIONS.

FREE USE OF TERRITORY FOR WAR OPERATIONS.

London, November 5.

The Press Bureau issues the armistice conditions with Austria-Hungary. The military clauses are:—

I.—Immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea and air.
II.—Total demobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian Army and the immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. Those within Austro-Hungarian territory to be limited as in Clause 3 given below. There shall only be maintained as an organised military force a maximum of twenty divisions, reduced to their pre-war peace effectives. Half the Divisional Corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and the United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated.

III.—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war. The withdrawal, within such periods as determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces on each front, of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows:—From Pizambail to north of St. Elvion it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps to the sources of the Adige and the Eisack, passing thence by Monte Raschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Ziller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach, and meeting the present frontier of the Cernia Alps it follows this frontier to Mount Tarvis, and after Mount Tarvis, the watershed of the Julian Alps by Col Predil, Mount Targat, the Tricorno and the watershed of Cols di Podberdo, Podlesicam and Indrie. From this point the line turns south-east towards Schneeberg, excluding the whole basin of the Sava and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it descends towards the coast in such a way as to include Casteau, Mataglia and Volosca in the evacuated territories. It also follows the administrative limits of the present Province of Dalmatia including, to the north, Liscia and Trivani, and, to the south, the territory limited by a line from the shore of Cape Pianca to the summit of the watershed eastwards, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and the watercourses flowing towards Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Batinica and their tributaries. It also includes all the islands north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selva, Ulbo, Soberda, Maon, Pago and Patadara in and up to Meleda, in the south, embracing Santandria, Basi, Lissa, Lesina, Tereola, Ousola, Ceras, Lagosta and Pelagosa, only excepting the islands, great and small, of Zirona, Bus, Solta and Brazza. All the territories thus evacuated shall be occupied by troops of the Allies and the United States, all military and railway equipment, including coal, within these territories to be left in situ and surrendered to the Allies according to special orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the associated Powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition shall be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated and occupied by the associated Powers.

IV.—The Allies are entitled to free movement over all road, rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated Powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at such times as they may deem necessary for the conduct of military operations or maintenance of order. They shall have the right to requisition, on payment, for troops of the associated Powers, wherever they may be.

V.—The complete evacuation of all German troops, within fifteen days, from the Italian and Balkan fronts, also from all Austro-Hungarian territory. The internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within that date.

VI.—The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary shall be entrusted to local authorities under the control of the armies of occupation.

VII.—The immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, of all Allied prisoners of war, interned subjects and civil populations evacuated from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the Commander-in-Chief of the associated Powers on the various fronts.

VIII.—The sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

The Naval Clauses.

I.—The immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea. Definite information shall be given concerning the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships. Notification shall be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

II.—The surrender to the Allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between 1910 and 1918 and all German submarines now in, or hereafter entering, Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines shall be paid off, completely disarmed and remain under the supervision of the Allies and America.

III.—The surrender to the Allies and the United States, with complete armament and equipment, of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine-layer and six Danube monitors, to be designated by the Allies and the United States. All other surface warships, including river craft, shall be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States, and shall be paid off, completely disarmed and placed under Allied and United States supervision.

IV.—Freedom of all warships and merchant ships of the Allied and associated Powers shall be given in the Adriatic and up the Danube and tributaries in territorial waters and the territory of Austria-Hungary. The Allies and associated Powers are entitled to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions, and the positions of these must be indicated. In order to ensure freedom of navigation of the Danube, the Allies and the United States are empowered to occupy and demolish all fortifications and defence works.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

V.—The existing blockade conditions established by the Allies and associated Powers shall remain unchanged. All Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea shall remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a Commission nominated by the Allies and the United States.

VI.—All naval aircraft shall concentrate and be immobilised in Austro-Hungarian bases designated by the Allies and the United States.

VII.—The evacuation of all Italian coast ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland evacuation of all kinds.

VIII.—The Allies and the United States shall occupy land and sea fortifications and islands forming defences and the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

IX.—Austria-Hungary shall return all merchant vessels belonging to the Allies and associated Powers.

X.—No destruction of ships or materials shall be permitted before the evacuation, surrender or restoration.

XI.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allies and associated Powers in Austro-Hungarian hands shall be returned without reciprocity.

The Value of the Armistice.

London, November 5.

In the House of Commons, after announcing the terms of the Austrian armistice, the Premier emphasised that the most important point was that they gave the Allies free use of Austro-Hungarian territory and communications for the purpose of operations of war. In view of fact that the events of the past few weeks had liberated all the Allied forces for a great converging attack on Germany, the full significance of the terms would be apparent to all. (Cheers). He was glad to be able to announce that by the unanimous decision of the Governments concerned, Marshal Foch had been placed in supreme direction of the forces operating against Germany on all fronts. (Loud cheers).

GERMANY'S ARMISTICE PROPOSAL.

President Wilson Receives Allies' Conditions.

GERMANY TOLD TO APPLY TO MARSHAL FOCH.

London, November 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Supreme War Council had considered the answer they should make to President Wilson regarding Germany's armistice proposals and had arrived at complete agreement regarding the conditions, which had been transmitted to President Wilson, with a request that he inform the German Government that if they wished to know these conditions they should apply to Marshal Foch, in the usual military form. (Loud cheers). If application was made, it had been decided that a British naval representative should be associated with Marshal Foch at the conference. Whatever the German reply might be, the associated Powers awaited the issue with perfect confidence. (Loud cheers).

Germany Informed.

London, November 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says President Wilson informs Germany that Marshal Foch is authorised to receive German representatives and communicate the terms of the armistice to them.

GERMAN RETREAT ON 70-MILE FRONT.

WITHDRAWAL ON LARGE SCALE IN FULL SWING.

London, November 5.

Reuter learns that the Germans are retreating on a seventy-mile front from the Scheldt to the Aisne.

We have crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier between Valenciennes and Bavi and captured the whole of Mormal Forest except the eastern edge.

We have reached the western edge of Nouvion Forest and are two miles eastward of Guise and two miles south of Marle, whence the line runs straight to Chateau Porcien.

The Americans, although within six miles of the Montmedy-Metziers Railway, the enemy's main lateral line, are out of touch with the main German forces.

It appears that a large scale retreat is in full swing.

THE INFLUENZA OUTBREAK.

Big Death-Roll in South Africa.

London, November 3 (delayed).

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown, writing on October 31, says the influenza death-roll is 7,500 at Capetown; 4,500 at Kimberley; 1,000 at Pretoria; 600 each at Johannesburg and Stellenbosch; and only 47 at Durban.

The coloured population has suffered most, but latterly many white people have succumbed to septicaemia. The outstanding feature of the epidemic has been the success of vaccine from the Government bacteriological laboratories, preventing pneumonia.

THE WAR PRISONERS AGREEMENT.

The Question of the O-Best Crews.

London, November 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that while Germany has ratified the War Prisoners Agreement she announces she is unable to agree to the British proposed amendment that non-combatants and men of U-boats interned in Holland and Switzerland should not be included.

Judging by to-day's statement in the House of Commons, already cited, Britain has apparently not pressed this amendment.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ATTACKS IN THE WEST.

A Fresh Enemy Retreat.

London, Nov. 6.

A French communique states: Our repeated successes have compelled the enemy to carry out a fresh retreat at several points of the front. With unwearied ardour we maintained close contact with the Germans. North-east of Guise we occupied Bergues-sur-Sambre, where 300 civilians were freed. Along the whole front of the First Army we resumed this morning our attacks and progressed between the Peron and the Serris. We captured Bois-le-Parc and north of Sissonne we reached a line passing Froimont Sugar Refinery, west of Autremencourt, Cuirieux, Goudelancourt, and Machecourt. Our advance guards, supported by artillery, are progressing.

A French communique says: Between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien we penetrated all parts of the Hunding position where the enemy was still holding out, forcing the enemy to withdraw. Our advance is general between east of St. Quentin-le-Petit and the outskirts of Harpy.

Americans Developing New Line.

London, Nov. 5.

An American official message says: The First Army resumed the attack this morning and despite desperate opposition forced crossings of the Meuse at Briulles and Clery-le-Petit. We are now developing a new line in heavily wooded and very difficult terrain on the heights eastward of the river between these points. The enemy on the entire front is opposing our advance with heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, notwithstanding which we are making excellent progress. We hold the west bank of the Meuse as far northwards as opposite Pouilly.

A German Order.

London, Nov. 5.

A British Flanders official message states: Among captured documents is an order issued by General Von Linschto on Oct. 19 in which he declared that the Lys-Hermann Stellung line must be held at all costs.

A Hammering for the Germans.

London, Nov. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states: The Germans yesterday got one of the worst hammerings they have ever received. It has become a habit of speech to say that the enemy is still unbroken and unbeaten, but if things continue much longer at the present rate we will suddenly awake to the realisation that this statement has ceased to be true. The correspondent pays a great tribute to the artillery "whose share in the battle deserves to be recorded in gold. The tireless devotion which they followed up the infantry, the extraordinary efficiency with which they galloped into action, unlimbered, swung round and picked up the ranges, often under shellfire and upon gassed ground, was gloriously fine."

BOLSHEVIKS SEEK PEACE.

Copenhagen, Nov. 5.

A message from Petrograd says the Bolshevik Government has handed to the neutral Ministers a Note for the Allies requesting the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of hostilities between the Allies and the Soviets. The above report is not confirmed officially.

RUMANIAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Nov. 5.

A message from Geneva reports a demonstration at Jassy in favour of the occupation of Transylvania. The pro-Entente political groups are conferring. It is reported that the Rumanian Ministry has resigned and it is expected a national Government will be formed.

THE WAR PRISONERS' AGREEMENT.

London, Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons Sir G. Cave announced that Germany had agreed to ratify the recent Hague Prisoners Agreement, having abandoned the condition regarding the Germans in China.

ITALY TO STAND BY ALLIES.

Rome, Nov. 5.

It is officially stated that Italy will stand by the Allies until Germany is defeated.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 5.

Silver is unchanged.

AVIATION IN JAPAN.

Restrictions Upon Airmen.

London, Nov. 5.

The Imperial Aviation Society contemplates testing the efficiency of civilian aviators and their machines with a view to preventing inefficient men passing themselves off as aviators. No definite particulars of the proposal have yet been announced, but it is reported that the test of the Society, Aeroplanes Society, which is semi-official in character, will restrict permits to fly to those who possess diplomas obtained abroad, who have learned aviation in the Japanese Army or Navy, or who have passed the test of the Society. Aeroplanes will be also tested, and even certificated aviators will not be permitted to fly in machines other than those tested by the Society. It will be remembered that the Emperor has granted ¥150,000 to the Society to be expended on measures to promote aviation. The Mitani and Mitsubishi companies have since each contributed ¥100,000 to the funds and the Farakawa and Okura companies ¥50,000 each. Further subscriptions are being received, and the Society hopes to raise ¥3,000,000 by public subscription. To supervise the financial affairs of the Society, an Auditing Committee, consisting of Baron Shibusawa, Baron Okura, Baron Nakashima, and Mr. Wade, has been appointed. Major Sawayama, of the Imperial Aviation Society, who has gone to the United States on business connected with the organisation, has raised ¥21,000 among the Japanese in Washington and other places. The Society has decided to buy an aeroplane with this money, and the ¥150,000 grant.

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SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

Exhibition Charity Matches at Happy Valley.

There will be no League football on Saturday next; the day being set apart for two matches between teams representing the United Services and the Civilian Clubs in the Colony, the whole of the proceeds to be devoted to "Our Day" Fund.

The League Committee have selected very strong teams quite representative of the Clubs in the Colony; and although some players have regrettably had to decline, their places owing to sickness and duty, the teams which will do duty are composed of practically the best players in the League, and the play should be most interesting to the spectators. The Junior match will start smartly at 2.30 p.m., and the result of this match is hard to forecast as the teams appear to be evenly matched, a superiority in weight may however decide the game for the Services. As regards the Senior match with goal scorers like McNiven and Pascal the Services on form should win, but the Civilian team is a very clever if youthful combination and should thoroughly extend their opponents. There will be collecting boxes in attendance, and the grand stand will be reserved at popular prices. The Hon. Mr. Bolyard has kindly consented to kick-off in the Senior game, and all arrangements are being carried out by the B.K.F.A. officials assisted by the League Clubs. Given fine weather there should be a very large attendance and the great cause of the Red Cross should considerably benefit. The teams and officials are as follow:—

United Services v. Civilian, 2nd Division.

United Services.—Goal, Jennings (87th Coy. R.A.); backs, Warren (Navy) and Schooner (84th); half-backs, Lieut. Jones (88th Coy.), Knight (Staff) and Niles (Navy); forwards, Strang (83th Coy.), McGregor (87th Coy.), Toome (Navy), Lt. Millington (88th Coy.), Ellaby (Staff), Reserve, Neal (Navy).

Civilian.—Goal, Sougi (St. Josephs); backs, Jackson (Kowloon) and Hyndman (St. Josephs); half-backs, Hyder (Kowloon), Kwan Kim On (S. C. A.), Marcel (St. Josephs); forwards, Obeah Toon Lock (University), Omar (St. Josephs), McManus (Kowloon), Silva (St. Josephs), Fong Chak Tsoi (S.O.A.), Reserve, Chao Kuo Liang (University) and Chan Ki Yau (South China).

Referee.—Sgt. Major Pragnall, R. A. Colours.—Services, white; Civilian green and white. Kick off at 2.30 p.m.

United Services v. Civilian, 1st Division.

United Services.—Goal, Crocker (Navy); backs, Blamfield (R. E.) and Biggs (Navy); half-backs, Smith (Navy), Sherman (R. A.) and Bilston (Manchester Regt.); forwards, Stevenson (Manchester Regt.), Townsend (R. E.), Green (R. A.), McNiven (Navy), Pascal (R. E.) and Rogers (Navy).

Civilian.—Goal, Lau King Cheung (S.O.A.); backs, Cheung Wing On (S.O.A.) and Fung Tai (S.O.A.); half-backs, W. Hamilton (Club), Leung Tai Fong (S.O.A.), Chan So (S.O.A.); forwards, Kwok Po Kan (S.O.A.), Au Kit Sing (S.O.A.), McTavish (Club), Richelmann (Club), Jennings (Club), Reserve, Ko Kin Fan (S.O.A.).

Referee, Mr. Lamb, R.N. Colours.—Services, white; Civilian, red and white. Kick off at 2 p.m.

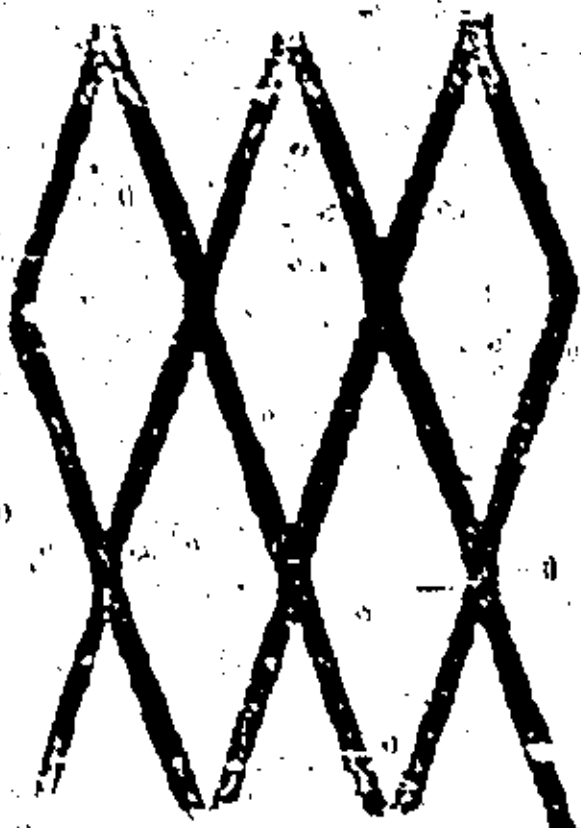
Both matches will be played at Happy Valley.

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GENERAL NEWS.

America Composer's Suite.
Mr. John Alden Carpenter, the
American composer, whose
orchestral suite, "Adventures in
a Perambulator," was played at
the Queen's Hall for the first time
in England recently, has made a
great contribution to humorous
musical literature. The music is
meant to represent a baby's impres-
sions in the course of a morning's
outing in his perambulator, dur-
ing which his nurse and a police-
man converse, a barrel-organ
plays, and troops of dogs go
through various antics. Not
only are the various orchestral
effects absolutely unalloyed, but
both the scoring and the thematic
material are extremely resourceful
and musically. The composer
skillfully avoided being merely
eccentric, and has made
his theme live in really
fresh and delightful music,
which, by the way, could well
stand by itself apart from its
"programme." The work, which
deserves to be heard again, was
very well played by the orchestra,
and was well received. The
soloist was Mr. Yorks Bowen,
who played his Piano-Concerto in
G minor fluently, but in a hard
manner, not, perhaps, altogether
out of keeping with the music,
which does not strike one as
being very inspired. There was
a large audience.

Fight with Women Bandits.
An automobile containing two
men and two women with whom
the police exchanged shots recent-
ly and who are believed to have
been concerned in a train robbery
in Kansas last July was driven to
Capital Hill, the fashionable resi-
dence district of Denver Col.,
and the occupants engaged in
a revolver fight with two
police officers, one of whom was
wounded. The bandits escaped
in their automobile, but a few
hours later a posse overtook them
near Sedalia, twenty miles south
of Denver, and after a running
fight captured a man and a
woman, the other occupants of
the car eluding the sheriff's men
in the darkness. Shortly after
the fight with the police W. D.
Otter, of Chicago, reported that
while driving in an automobile
with a young woman, his car
was stopped by the band-
its, commandeered and driven
twenty miles into the country
where he and his companion were
robbed and set down on the
prairie. Mr. Otter said that after
transferring several shot guns to
his machine, the men and their
woman companions entered it,
compelled him and his young
woman friend to crouch on the
floor, threatening to kill them if
they made an outcry. Before
being released he said they were
robbed of their money and
jewelry. They were picked up
by a passing automobile.

Armenian Horrors.
The Rev. M. Dombourjian, an
Armenian clergyman, who has
reached England from Persia,
after undergoing great priva-
tions, states that the conditions
in Persia were shocking owing to
famine. A hundred to 200
persons were dying daily in
Teheran, where 40,000 people
are at the point of starvation.
"At Baku," said Mr. Dombour-
jian, "I met the members of
my family, who had escaped
almost by a miracle from the
Turks at Kharpur, disguised as
Kurds. For days together, they
said, Armenian men and boys
from the towns and villages round
Kharpur were marched out into
the open country and murdered.
Bands of Armenians were driven
out to trenches dug for the pur-
pose and buried alive. Young
brides who refused to live with
the Turks were deliberately
stripped of their clothing, beaten,
kept without water, and exposed
in the boiling sun. Professors of
the Euphrates College were
skinned, and pieces of flesh
were cut off their bodies. Little
children were thrown into cask-
ons of boiling water and their
mothers were forced to witness
their sufferings. In some cases
mothers were compelled them-
selves to place their living child-
ren in the boiling water. About
the prisoners were kept in
cattle sheds, and the heat was
so intense that the prisoners
were forced to lie on the
ground, and the only relief
was to lie on the ground and
wait for the night when the
heat was somewhat less. The
prisoners were kept in the
cattle sheds for weeks, and
the only food was a small
quantity of bread and water.
The prisoners were kept in
the cattle sheds for weeks, and
the only food was a small
quantity of bread and water.

FRENCH LESSONS.

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GENERAL NEWS.

What England Pays in Taxes.
England's tax revenue for the current fiscal year, the London Stock Exchange Gazette points out, "will exceed that of the last pre-war year by roughly, £849,000,000. On the other hand, interest on war debt in the current year will absorb £295,850,000. That is to say, extra taxation will in the present fiscal year produce more than twice the sum needed to cover the current war debt charges."

Canada and Imperial Relations.
Canada has now complete control over its overseas troops, except in regard to military operations and discipline. Since the outbreak of war Canadian forces on arrival in England have been under the direction of the War Office. The change in control has been effected after continued negotiation with the Imperial Government. This, together with the establishment of the direct negotiations between the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada and the decision to have permanent representation in the Imperial War Cabinet, in characterised in Toronto as an important development in Imperial relations. The Canadian representatives in the Imperial War Cabinet will not be chosen until after the return of Sir Robert Borden.

Shanghai Synagogue.
Last week the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Ohel Rachel Synagogue was carried out on the Seymour Road, Shanghai by Mrs. D.E.J. Abraham at the invitation of the trustees, Messrs. Simon A. Levy, Edward I. Ezra, A. Howard, and D. J. Solomon. There was a large attendance of representative Jews of the settlement, the ceremony taking place in the open under a mat roof in front of the entrance to the new building, the construction of which has already commenced. The stonewall with which Mrs. Abraham spread the mortar was presented to her as a souvenir of the occasion. The ceremony opened with the singing of two hymns by Mr. M. Frankel, cantor of the Ohel-Moïshe Synagogue, and his choir of ten young boys. The laying of the stone was then accomplished, after which a psalm was sung by the choir; then followed an address by Mr. Levy, president of the trustees, who gave a resume of the principal events leading to the day's event.

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DEATH.

ARON—Killed in action on August 24, in his 31st year. Lieut. Fred A. Aron, South Lanes Rest, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Aron, South Villa, Victoria Park, Manchester.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

DRIVEN TO THE ROPES.

The series of stupendous battles now raging in France prove how much attention our leaders are paying to the events that are taking place elsewhere. Marshal Foch and the rest of the Allied generals are, firstly and lastly, soldiers, and if the Germans ever believed that our military efforts would in the least degree be slackened, they have been sadly and emphatically disillusioned. There has been no halt in the operations in France for the last three months, and, day after day, the victorious onward march of the Allies continues. Whatever the news from the other fronts, and now there are no others, the Allied armies have not swerved for an instant from the plans mapped out for them in the West. Germany has always been the chief enemy, not only because she was the most powerful, but because she was the instigator of the war in the first place, and the originator of all the campaigns of frightfulness and infamous devices. One by one her Allies have dropped out of the lists and she is left standing alone. Already tottering under the ceaseless hammer-blows of the Allies, it only remains to deliver the knock-out, and this, we think, is very imminent.

The Allied offensive on the western front promises to become the greatest conflict of the war, and the enemy, even at the zenith of his power, could not have hoped to withstand it; how much less is he calculated to do so in his present condition? Driven from all his so-called invincible lines of defence, continually forced to retreat, with the terrible menace of having to defend new fronts on the South and East, his morale utterly shattered by daily defeat and internal disruption, battered and bruised, he is driven to the ropes, unable to defend himself from the coming coup-de-grace. And it is futile for him to beg for mercy—the blow will assuredly be given, and, in fact, is now being delivered on the battlefields of France and Belgium. There is now no question of the Germans retreating "according to plan," nor is it correct to suppose that the Allies are only engaged against rearguards of the enemy. On the contrary, the thousands of prisoners and the great booty being captured, proves that they are marshalling all their resources in a desperate effort to maintain their last foothold in France and Belgium. If they fail, and there is every reason to believe that they will, the outcome of this great battle will mean the absolute collapse of their armies in the West. The Allied Generalissimo is handling the situation in a masterly manner. Adhering to his right-angle front, he is maintaining a steady pressure on the enemy from the south and west, hemming them in where there is little hope of retreat. And not only is the German strategic position becoming problematical, but their strength is being deeply sapped, a fatal combination of circumstances, of which defeat must be the only result.

No praise can be great enough for the generalship displayed in our offensive. British, French, Americans, Belgians—all seem to have been assigned a part to carry out in the great combined scheme, and all parts have dovetailed into each other and a perfect whole has been obtained. In the American sector, the objective is the Longuyon-Mestieres-Hirema Railway, the cutting of which will constitute a terrible menace to the whole enemy system, for it will mean severing the communications between the German Northern Armies based on Liege and the Southern Armies based on Luxembourg. This is where Marshal Foch can drive his wedge in more deeply, and force the enemy to retreat towards Antwerp. If they attempt to divert their armies to the Meuse they will find themselves threatened by the British advance south of Valenciennes. In the Mons district the enemy have already been driven from their strategic positions, and are endeavouring to prevent the British from advancing on Mantebeug. They have in truth no way to turn except towards the Rhine, and in many districts even that is denied them. Disregarding for a moment the far-reaching developments that are bound to take place from the surrender of Austria, there can be no shadow of doubt that Germany's cause is lost on the Western Front alone, and in the face of events, we can only ask again—how long will the continue the hopeless fight?

Germany and Peace.

The whole world must now be awaiting the nature of the armistice conditions which the Allies have agreed shall be imposed on Germany if she really wishes to enter into peace negotiations. These conditions have now been sent to President Wilson, who is informing Germany that if she desires to know their character she should apply to Marshal Foch in the usual military form. In other words, the Germans are told that if they want an armistice they must send their representatives to arrange the matter with the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The fact that a British naval representative is to be associated with Marshal Foch in case such a conference is held points to the fact that the whole situation, militarily and navally as well, has been most exhaustively gone into, and we may reckon on it that the terms are complete and that they cover all essential matters. This is a wise move on the part of the Allies, for it throws on the Germans the necessity of directly negotiating with the military head of the Allies and thus puts the damper on Germany's efforts to create a division between the associated Powers by making overtures through the United States. Germany is now daily told that if she wants to discuss peace, she must follow the same road as Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary have done, proceeding a step at a time. It will be interesting to see what the enemy's next move will be.

Peace by Force?

In the meantime, it looks very much as though the Germans will have peace forced upon them soon even if they do not come into line with the Allied proposal. The big retreat on the Western Front appears to have begun, while the nature of the armistice with Austria-Hungary must come as a shock to Berlin, where it will by this time have been realised that new dangers are threatening. Mr. Lloyd George says the greatest value of the Austrian armistice is that it will give the Allies free use of Austro-Hungarian territory for the purposes of the war operations, and his announcement that Marshal Foch has been given the direction of the Allied forces on all fronts is one that will be universally acclaimed as reflecting a very wise decision. We have seen what the advantages of a Single Command have been in the main theatre of war, and there is no doubt that Marshal Foch will shine equally as well when it comes to handling the whole of the Allied Armies and dovetailing the operations on one front into those on others. Besides the use of Austro-Hungarian territory, the Allies have also the men necessary to embark on a new attack on Germany, for millions have been freed through the recent break down of Turkey and Austria. There should be great developments in the very near future.

Ratified at Last.

Germany has at last had to concede one point to the Allies in regard to the War Prisoners Agreement, which she has for a long time refused to ratify because of insistence on the point that the Hun in China should not be interned or deported. Now she has ratified the Agreement, having abandoned the stipulation mentioned. What will China now do, we wonder? Whether it was because of German threats or what not, we do not know, but the Peking Government has been far too soft-hearted to the enemy subjects in Chinese territory, but perhaps now that Germany has left her nationals to their own fate China will be induced to do what she should have done long ago. There is only one regret that we have over the ratification of this War Prisoners Agreement, and that is that our own Government has apparently not insisted on excluding the U boat crews from its provisions. These murderers should not be allowed to go back to the Fatherland unpunished. They should be held where peace is declared and treated as criminals of the highest type.

DAY BY DAY.

A DILIGENT MAN IS READY FOR ALL THINGS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the overthrow of Kerensky's Government by M. Lenin.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 11 1/2d.

Whist Drive.

The first of the monthly whist drives in connection with the Royal Naval Club takes place this evening at the R.B. Canton Theatre.

Bible Study.

It is proposed to start a Bible Study Circle at the Helena May Institute. A meeting to arrange time and subject of study will be held on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 5.30 p.m. All those interested are invited to attend.

Organ Recital.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, Mr. Danmar Faller will give the first of a new series of organ recitals in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. The programme will include a new tone picture "The Garden of Iram" by the American composer, R. S. Slaughter, Rheinberger's "Vision," a movement of Guilmen's and in response to several requests Lemmen's "The Storm." This work of Lemmen's is the finest "storm" piece that has yet been written and will fully demonstrate the capabilities and effect of the recently rebuilt organ. The collection will be in aid of the Organ Fund, to clear off the debt on which \$2,000 is yet needed.

Concert.

A concert, arranged by Sergeant Canavan of the 1st G. B. Manchester Bt., was held in the Sailors and Soldiers' Home last evening. The hall was crowded to the doors by men of both branches of the Service, who thoroughly enjoyed every item in the programme and who did not fail to express their enjoyment and appreciation. The Services Entertainment Fund kindly provided light refreshments during the interval. In a quiet way the Fund is doing a great deal to provide those little extras that help things along, and, with the Fund standing by, it is possible to initiate and assist a great many enjoyable events. Hearty thanks are due to Sergeant Canavan and to others taking part for one of the best concerts held in the Home for some years. The trio, composed of Sergeants Canavan and Jennings and Private Barton, is one of the best entertainment assets in the Colony. Sergeant Canavan will shortly produce "The Arcadians" which will be given for charitable purposes. It is certain to be clever, bright, and extremely entertaining and should prove a great success.

An Optim Case.

A Chinese boatwoman was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of 680 taels of opium valued at about \$8,000. Inspector Kent prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defendant. Sergeant R. Shannon deposed that at about 9 a.m. on Sunday he went with a party of Police to the defendant's junk which was lying at Kennedy Town, opposite Holland Street. He received information that there was opium on board the junk. He asked the defendant whether she had a licence and she said "Yes", and then produced the licence. After a short conversation they proceeded to search the ship and the opium was discovered in three bags which were locked with a key. He then questioned the defendant and arrested her. The defendant, in giving evidence, denied knowledge of having the opium on board the junk and suggested that somebody put it there through spite. Mr. Grist said that his client was cooking and was quite innocent. It was possible that she did not know the opium was on board the ship. His Worship discharged the defendant on the grounds that the Crown could not prove the defendant had guilty knowledge, but ordered the opium to be confiscated.

ANOTHER KIRKEE LETTER.

The Question of Commissioned Rank.

A further letter received from a member of the Hongkong contingent at Kirkee is as follows:—

Kirkee, October 2.

At the conclusion of the last few notes I penned, I made reference to the fact that a few days would probably see a number of us writing letters regarding a possibility of training for Commissions, and since then events have moved quickly in that direction. Receiving several letters from the more anxious section of the small party, our Company Officer announced on parade four days ago that all those desirous of obtaining commissions should send in applications, and the result was that the majority of us at once set ourselves the task of composing such letters as we thought necessary. Quicker than we expected—in fact the next day—our Company O. O. again referred to the matter, telling us that it was always usual for a man to complete his ordinary training before being recommended for a Commission. On reading through the papers sent in by the men, he found that the ordinary training would in most cases have to be gone through before further recommendation could be made, but he wanted the following men to hold themselves ready for a preliminary examination, for he thought there were circumstances in their cases which merited a test soon:—Messrs. Matthewman, Turner, Finch, Jack, McDonald, Mead, Stark and Hughes.

It is generally realised by most of the men, that there must have been something especially strong in their papers to merit these eight men being chosen to have a chance first, but it is also realised that when we have gone through our ordinary soldier's training further opportunity will be given others of us thought suitable for higher training. What will be the immediate fate of the eight men named is yet to be seen, but we know that if they do not satisfy as to their immediate fitness to undergo special training, they will naturally stay with the bunch and do ordinary training with us.

With regard to our progression in soldierly training, we are not a little fortunate, for with such keen and able instructors as we have, progress is continuous and rapid. Beginning the day with physical exercises, and proceeding on to drills and lectures, we always manage to put in a hard morning's work. Tanned faces, arms and knees, squared shoulders, and good carriage are characteristics that are becoming pronounced, and, generally, we feel far more imbued with a soldierly spirit. Happily, nearly all of us have now been put into the A.I. category, and given a few more days, there should be an almost complete contingent at work. It was only natural that the sudden transition from soft civilian duties to the sterner life of soldiers under canvas should find the weak points of some, but all are unanimous as to the benefit being derived. Work is seriously undertaken, and, apart from the question of food, which throughout the whole district is being effected by special circumstances, there is not a thing of which to complain.

The exceedingly fine war news is more than gratifying. With Bulgaria's unconditional capitulation, and with the huge successes in Palestine, things look as though the Mesopotamia front will soon be a "wash-out," and who knows but that we may not some day find ourselves at the Western Front assisting in the final touches that will spell the end of the war? But this is mere speculation. For the moment we are content to contemplate the achievements of the hour, assured that the knowledge that victory is not being long delayed and that, if necessary, we are daily becoming

ing more competent and efficient to add our own personal mites to the effort.

Yesterday afternoon and evening quite a number of us took occasion to visit Lord Willingdon's summer palace, which is quite close to the camp and which is weekly thrown open to the soldiers of the district. As Governor of the Bombay Presidency it is only in keeping with Indian pomp and circumstance that Lord Willingdon should have a palatial summer residence in which to conduct all those ceremonial duties attaching to such a high office. Standing in very extensive grounds, the palace, outwardly, is not particularly imposing, but it commands a view of the surrounding country which it would be hard to beat. In the matter of equipment and furnishings it is indeed difficult to describe, for one wanders through its many rooms in a state of constant admiration. The large reception hall, with its massive electric chandeliers, luxurious carpets and black, gold and white scheme of colour needs description in language that would seem fulsome, save to those who had seen. His Excellency's string orchestra, composed of a few Army musicians, was discoursing music in an adjoining hall, and hundreds of Tommies, drawn from all the Camps around, were either sitting or strolling around the corridors and lawns. The writer was treated to a picture that will never be forgotten. As one stood in the main corridor and looked across the now lighted hall, packed with a listening khaki-clad crowd, one could view through the colonnaded verandah, an Indian sunset, gorgeous in ever-changing colours. The orchestra was interpreting, with delicate expression, the lighter lyrics from "Theodora and Co."; one's immediate front was a body of men, sombrely clad amidst gorgeous surroundings, whilst through marble columns, thinly wreathed with the tendrils of a delicate creeper, was seen a sky elated with crimson, deep azure, brilliant orange, and shades of colour that need a brush and not a pen to depict. A few near-by trees stood silhouetted against the sky and through their tracery the glories of the evening became intensified. As minutes succeeded minute the light deepened, and one was unconsciously feasting on the quickly passing vision. The crimson had become almost violet, and around all was settling into an indefinable grey that preceded change on change until the trees were just black shapes against a faintly glowing irregular horizon. Soon the colonnade was the extreme back-ground, for night had settled with that swiftness peculiar to the East. The orchestra had changed its piece and was crashing out a composition full of verve and life. The chandeliers of almost every room were making a blaze of light, and from the now darkened lawns was coming a chilling breeze, in strong contrast to the heat of the afternoon. When, at 7.30, the National Anthem turned our thoughts back to Camp it was a very satisfied crowd of men who wended their way home. Tent lamps seemed particularly dull that night, but we had revelled in a change that could scarcely be excelled, had listened to haunting music, and had viewed a scene of vivid contrasts that will remain with us in memory for many days.

Before us—the majority at least—there lies weeks of hard training, and to those in Hongkong whose thoughts often travel out here trying to picture how we fare and feel, one can say in all honesty that we are going forward with every hope and promise of happiness.

A. M.

Admiral Found Dead.

Engineer Rear-Admiral Francis H. Lister, of the Haulbowline Dockyard staff, was found dead in bed at his residence in Queens' Road, Dublin, yesterday. He had lately been treated by Sir James Macdonald, the heart specialist, and his wife was away, but his doctor was staying in the house when death occurred. Admiral Lister leaves four children.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The principles of the Simplified Spelling Society, which Vice Admiral Sims, the latest vice president, wishes to see pushed particularly in the schools, would probably have found a keen sympathiser in Robert Louis Stevenson. Sir Sidney Colvin in his preface to the "Valima Letters" puts the case rather mildly when he notes: "As all his friends are aware, to spell in a quite accurate and grown-up manner was a thing this master of English letters was never able to learn."

The appearance of oil on the sea where an enemy submarine has dived has often been accepted as evidence that the measure taken for her destruction have been successful. But according to the American Navy Department this is not conclusive. It may merely indicate that the outer hull of the submarine has been punctured, for most U-boats are constructed with double hulls, the bottom space between the inner and outer hull being used for water ballast, whilst the top space carries fuel oil. Yet some merchantmen have awarded mainly on the evidence of the oil on the sea.

The difference between the old armies and the new, symbolised by the contrast between the W.A.A.O.'s, of whom we have seen much in Manchester in these last few days, and the "windsellers" of the past. One would not recall the vivandiers, but one may pay her tribute. There recently died in France a very old lady who spent nine months in a German prison. She fought as a vivandiere with the French artillery in the Franco-German campaign, and was captured during a forced retreat. Mrs. Laurin, too, of the famous Zouaves, who died in 1911, could boast that she killed her man twice. Serving with her battalion, she was captured at Reichshausen, but shot her two guards—Uhlans—and rejoined her regiment in time for another charge. At Sedan she was again taken prisoner and again escaped, but was recaptured at Straßburg and imprisoned until peace was proclaimed.

To Antoinette Tremoreau, another "daughter of the regiment," belongs the honour of having saved the colours—those of the 2nd Zouaves, with whom she fought through the Crimea. She was, with thousands of her comrades, taken prisoner by the Germans at Metz. A German officer amused himself by hurling insults at her while she was under arrest. Her answer was a bullet which silenced him for ever. She was sentenced to be shot, but the father of the late Duchess of Connaught interceded for her, pointing out that she acted in self defence, and she obtained a full pardon. The first woman to receive the coveted Military Medal was a vivandiere, Perrine Oros by name. She fought with the famous Imperial Guard, and at Solferino, after two of her fingers had been shot away, she brought a wounded soldier to safety. Many vivandieres lost their lives in battle, but of those that survived history reports that they attained ages not often reached by their peaceful sisters.

There is a resource belonging to a sleepy little town somewhere in England which has a large notice board designed to catch the eye of passengers on the adjoining railway. "Recourse" the legend runs; and then below "Next Meeting—" with a blank to be filled in. But the blank gaps very vacantly in these days, and if you want to know one reason for its emptiness there is just time to find it, as you whirl past, in quite an array of tanks quarantined on the coast itself. Strange entries for that "problematic" "next meeting"—but if they were to be lined up at the top one could guarantee a record. And at least the notice board would be a record.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

TRAINING FOR R.A.F.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—With reference to the above mentioned letter which appeared in your issue of last evening, I beg to point out that by some extraordinary coincidence approximately 50 per cent. of the letter under reference—with the exception of alteration in names—is identical in wording to several paragraphs contained in the book "On the Firestep", by A. G. Empey, published by Messrs. Patman and Sons, May, 1917.

Enclosing my card,

Yours etc.
SURPRISED.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1918.

Sir,—Having read a chirpy letter from a Canton man in last night's Telegraph and having also lately read "Over the Top" by Empey, an American who crossed the Pond at the beginning of the war and joined the British Army, it seems to me that the chirpy part of Mr. Urquhart's letter is cribbed from "Over the Top". Believing in praise where praise is due, and enclosing my card, I am

Yours etc.

HUMANUS EST ERRARE.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1918.

[We published Mr. Urquhart's letter in all good faith, having had the original forwarded to us by a friend of his.—Ed. H. K. T.]

WAR COMFORTS.

The City Hall Work Party.

Mrs. H. A. Lammert, writing for Mrs. N. J. Sabb, states:—During the month of October, the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—92 pillow cases, 63½ doz handkerchiefs, 59 sheets, 7 pairs bed-boots, 6 pneumatic jackets, 101 dressing-gowns, 60 mops, 4 eye bandages, 6 head-bandages, 20 milk covers, 101 food-covers, 55 scrubbers, 325 suits pyjamas, 43 pairs slippers, 149 mosquito nets, 280 shirts, 225 vests, 30 shirtds, 39 table covers, 14 small bags, 43 triangular bandages, 20 pairs operation stockings, 3 pairs surgical boots, 1 pair surgical socks, 204 bed-jackets, 17 reversible bed-jackets, 27 washers, 15 small pillows and a quantity of reading matter.

The Wool Department packed 510 pairs socks, 54 helmets, 53 mufflers, 120 pairs knee caps, 12 caps and 18 pairs operation stockings.

The Mothers' Union Work Party contributed the following:—21 vests, 4 shirts, 15 reversible bed-jackets, 9 scrubbers, 2 shirts, 6 head bandages, and 8 suits pyjamas.

Ten cases were sent to Vladivostok and one was sent to Consul General Anderson for the American Red Cross, for Shanghai.

BILLIARDS.

Entries for the billiard handicap at the Palace Hotel, closed on Saturday, the 9th, inst. A meeting is to be held at the Hotel on Sunday morning, the 10th inst., when all who have entered for the handicap are invited to attend, to select handicappers and transact other business. The first prize is a gold wrist watch and band valued at \$120, second and third prizes to be selected. An exhibition between Mr. J. Parker and Mr. J. Gibson to take place on Sunday, 10th, inst. at 9 p.m. for 500 up.

Harvest Thanksgiving.

Harvest Thanksgiving Services will be held at Union Church on Sunday when collections will be taken on behalf of the Allied Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals. It is desired that gifts of fruit and flowers, which will be afterwards distributed to the Military and Naval Hospitals, be sent to the Church on Saturday morning.

CANTON ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Funds for Scottish War Prisoners.

A meeting of Scotsmen was held in the Canton Club on the 11th ult. presided over by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, O.M.G. It was decided to spend the amounts collected in sending parcels to Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany. A sum of \$155 for the purpose was telegraphed on October 17 to Sir Charles Addie, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London, who on previous occasions kindly passed on the monies contributed to War Funds by the Society. The list of subscribers is as follows:—

W. A. Alexander, Duncan Campbell, P. Drummond, V. Fergusson, W. N. Fleming, D. Forbes, A. Hooton, E. G. Jamieson, J. W. Jamieson, O. M. G., D. B. McEwen, R. T. Matheson, James Ross, H. H. E. Sandeman, O. H. Shields, J. T. Smith, W. States-Gordon, W. M. Stratton, D. Urquhart, D. Urquhart Jun., Alan, Wilson.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, Oct. 28.

During the week the question of peace has really been dwarfed by the persistent reports regarding Japan's contemplated cancellation of the Boxer Indemnity and the conditions thereto. It has been asserted that as a condition Japan insists upon China agreeing to Japanese advisers assisting in the compilation of the schedule of matters to be submitted to the forthcoming Peace Conference and that the Japanese advisers consult with the Chinese delegate to the Peace Conference regarding the policy to be followed. In return for this Japan will not object to China's representation at the Peace Conference. Japan will also expect to have such privileges as free import of minerals and cotton. After several days' delay, the Japanese Legation issued a statement denying that Japan contemplated such action. I am informed, however, that the Japanese advisers are actually in Peking. As a matter of fact, this is another instance in which publicity has foiled the completion of a "raw deal" on the part of Japan.

As an indication that the world war is almost at an end we may take China's decision to intern enemy subjects. Yesterday a number of Germans were supposed to leave for the camp in the Western Hills, but they were, so I have been told, destitute who wanted a home. The men who are regarded as dangerous are still at large. China has yet to prove her sincerity in the matter of internment of enemy subjects.

The British community of Peking has done extremely well in the matter of "Our Day." Subscriptions to the British Red Cross have been announced amounting to over \$4,000. There has been no fuss, but everybody has been made to feel it his or her duty to respond to the call. Included in the total mentioned are several substantial donations from leading Chinese.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak concludes his visit to Peking to-morrow and leaves by the early morning train for the south. Other Hongkong visitors are Mr. O. D. Melbourne and Mr. W. E. L. Sheaton, both of whom are staying at the Hotel de Wagons Lits.

Peking is suffering from the Spanish influenza which is so prevalent the world over. It has penetrated almost every household and quite a number of deaths have occurred, one being a member of the staff of the Standard Oil Co. Households are disorganized, for not only do the foreigners suffer but the servants go down with it also. In Shanghai it is reckoned that no less than 70 per cent. of the population is affected.

R. H. K. YACHT CLUB.

Attractive Programme for Opening Cruise.

The opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is to take place on Saturday, and a most attractive programme has been arranged for the occasion. Besides the sailing events there will be rowing and aquatics, and the prizes are to be distributed at about 5.30 p.m. by Mrs. Garner. During the afternoon the band of H.M.S.—will play selections, while the Kongmoon Minstrels have kindly consented to give performances at intervals on the beach to the west of the Club-house. Tea is to be served on the lawn, and members and their friends are invited to attend, while children will be especially welcome. A special service of trams will run, while motor cars will be in attendance at 5.30 p.m. for the convenience of those wishing to hire them. Below we give the programme:—

ROWING AND AQUATICS.

Naval Whalers.

Event No. 1.—12.30 p.m.
H.M.S. K. ... 1. 27 ft. Montagu.
H.M.S. Tamar ... 2. 27 ft. Whalers.
H.M.S. E. ... 1. 27 ft. Whalers.
H.M.S. V. ... 1. 25 ft. Whaler.
T.B. ... 1. 27 ft. Montagu.

Military Cutters (6 Oars).

Event No. 2.—2.45 p.m.
83rd Company R.G.A.
87th Company R.G.A.
40th Company R.E.

Swimming.

Event No. 3.—3.00 p.m.
H.M.S. K. ... 25 min.
H.M.S. Tamar ... 4 "
H.M.S. V. ... 2 "
T.B. ... 2 "
T.B. ... 1 man.

Sampan Yulding.

Event No. 4.—3.30 p.m.
H.M.S. K. ... 17 crews.
H.M.S. Tamar ... 2 "
H.M.S. V. ... 8 "
T.B. ... 2 "
T.B. ... 3 "

Event No. 5.—3.45 p.m.

R.H.Y.C. ... 4 oars (scratch crews).
Mop Fight.

Event No. 6.—4.15 p.m.

H.M.S. K. ... 3 crews.
H.M.S. Tamar ... 3 "
H.M.S. V. ... 3 "
T.B. ... 1 crew.

SAILING.

Chinese and English Rigged Cruisers.

Event No. 1.—2.00 p.m.

Course:—Start, Murray Pier and outer Naval Bay (W. to E.) Channel Rock (S). Finish Club House Line (E. to W.). Distance 5 miles. Prep. Gun 1.55 p.m. Starting Gun 2.00 p.m. (Cups for First in each class have been presented)

Chinese Rig.

Lady Jean ... Scratch.
Owens ... 20 sec. per mile
Niobe ... 30 "
Dorothy ... 30 "
Helen ... 30 "

English Rig.

La. Cigale ... Scratch.
Vesper ... 1 min. per mile
Vera ... 1.40 sec. "
Feathers ... 1.50 "
Irene ... 1.50 "
Norseman ... 2.00 "
Queen Bee ... 2.20 "
Mist ... 2.30 "

Racing Yachts (Ladies' Races)

Handicap Class.
Event No. 2.—2.30 p.m.

Course:—Start, Club House Line (W. to E.) Channel Rock (Port), Kowloon Rock (Port), Finish Club House Line (E. to W.) Distance 4½ miles. Prep. Gun 2.25 p.m. Starting Gun 2.30 p.m.

Dione ... Scratch.
Rolls ... 10 sec. per mile
Jasica ... 45 "
Disms ... 45 "
Colleen ... 45 "
Dorothea ... 45 "

One Design, Hayward Hays and Gael Classes.

Course:—Start, Club House Line (E. to W.) Cusi Bay (S), Mark Boat Kowloon Dock Point (S) Mark Boat on Starting Line (E. to W.). Distance once round, 2 miles, twice round 4 miles.

One Design Class.
Event No. 3.—2.35 p.m. Prep. gun 2.30 p.m. Starting gun 2.35 p.m.

Ailsa ... Scratch.
Bonita ... 45 "
Diphre ... 45 "
Halcyon ... 45 "

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

Is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

Is concentrated food.

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Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

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M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
2nd Floor St. George's Building.

Tel. 3844.

Heyward Hays Class.
Event No. 4.—2.40 p.m. Prep. gun 2.35 Starting gun, 2.40 p.m.
Ugals ... scr.
Dawn ... "
Lyebeth ... "
Liz ... "
Owl ... "

Gael Class.
Event No. 5.—2.45 p.m. Prep. gun, 2.40 p.m. Starting gun, 2.45 p.m.

Gael ... scr.
Tolnetto ... "
Joan ... "
Thecla ... "
Dorothy ... 5 sec. per mile.
Asthore ... 5 "

SERVICE SAILING RACE.

Event No. 6.—2.00 p.m.
H.M.S. K. ... 8 Boats.
H.M.S. Tamar ... 1 Boat.
T.B. ... 1 Boat.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ORGAN

RECITAL.

MONDAY

NEXT AT

6 P. M.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY the 15th November, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road.

The Whole of the Furniture.

comprising:—

Double and single iron bedsteads, teak wardrobe with mirrors, marble top washstands, teak toilet tables, easy chairs, couches, tables, etc.

Lavatory basins, urinals, enamelled baths, etc.

Dining room furniture and bar fittings.

Electric ceiling fans, lights and fittings.

Also

1 Full sized English Billiard Table.

On view from Thursday, the 14th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT at 1, Baifee Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to Kayamally & Co., 5 D'Agallier St. Hongkong.

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Choose from our new and abundant stock of "Arrow" shirts for Day and Dress wear.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA *Kaga Maru (WED., 6th Nov., at 11 a.m.)
Yokohama Maru (SATUR., 16th Nov., at 11 a.m.)

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA *Nikko Maru (SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.)
T. 9,600

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE *Teisho Maru (FRIDAY, 15th Nov., at noon)
T. 7,000

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, ADELPHI, FOR HAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA, CANAL, COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

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* Fushimi Maru THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

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Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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SHANGHAI Suiyang 8th Nov. at noon.

WWEI & NEWOHWANG Hwah Kuei 9th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI Singan 12th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI Sunning 14th Nov. at noon.

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Tijpanas	Tjilatjap	in port	18th Nov.	Saigon
Tjilatjap	Kobe & Moji	7th Nov.	9th Nov.	Macassar
Sorakata	Shanghai	7th Nov.	8th Nov.	Batavia
Biliton	Java & M'ear	9th Nov.	16th Nov.	Y'hama, Kobe
Nias	Java	22nd Nov.	23rd Nov.	Saigon
Tjikini	Java & M'ear	22nd Nov.	27th Nov.	Amoy
Tjimanoeck	Java	22nd Nov.	28th Nov.	Shanghai

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(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 12th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 15th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 8th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 8th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 10th Nov. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 13th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 15th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KAWASANG" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN MACKWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Standard Ships for Japan.

The Japanese Government will publish shortly details of the official standard types of steamers to be built in Japan in future as the result of the investigations made by a special committee of experts. The Government will not force standardization on builders, it is stated, but will try to induce them to conform to them.

N.Y.K. Losses.

The N.Y.K. losses since the outbreak of the great war has amounted to five vessels of more than 40,000 tons including the Hiranomaru which was sent to the bottom recently. The steamers lost are the Tokuyama Maru, 7,000 tons; Hitachi Maru, 6,500 tons; Yasaka Maru, 11,000 tons; Miyazaki Maru, 8,000 tons and Hiranomaru, 8,000 tons.

America's Merchant Fleet.

The vice-president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation states that he sees no hope for America's great merchant fleet, now under construction in 152 yards on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, being able to compete with the ships of other nations after the war unless a less drastic measure supplanted the Seamen's Bill which makes it necessary for all ships in American registry to have American crews, paid the American scale of wages and to have all possible repair work done by American labour.

Japanese Sales.

On September 30 there were fairly large transactions concluded in Japan for the sale and charter of steamers. A steamer of 2,700 tons, newly built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, was sold to the Taiho Kisen Kaisha at Y.770, delivery in December. Another steamer sold was the Jun Maru, 1,600 tons, the purchaser being the Koshisa Kisen Kaisha, and the price being Y.662 for delivery in October. The Kenkon Maru XII, 5,500 tons, was chartered to the Kuhara Company for one voyage to Marseilles and back, the total charter money amounting to Y.3,500,000.

U.S. and Dutch Shipping.

A statement made in Washington in connection with the conclusion of a modus vivendi between the United States and Holland for the employment of Dutch vessels in the trade between the Dutch East Indies and the United States, that there were over forty Dutch ships lying idle in the Dutch East Indies is incorrect. The total number of Dutch ships in East Indian waters does not amount to forty. Moreover, all these ships are busily engaged in transshipment of Dutch products, and the shipping companies declare that it will be absolutely impossible to ship much cargo to America.

New Steamship Service.

It is reported that the Murali Kaisha has obtained permission from the Japanese authorities to inaugurate a steamship service from Kobe to the China coast, the ports of call being Dairen, Chefoo, Tsingtau, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, and Formosa ports. There will be three sailings a month. It is understood that the Sato Shoen, of Kobe, and their friends have also obtained permission to open a semi-monthly service from Hongkong to Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore and Java. It is said that the Murali Kaisha and the Sato Shoen will enter into an agreement with regard to the working of their newly opened services.

Norwegian Shipping.

The Norwegian Mercantile Marine has suffered a net reduction of 68 vessels of 95,000 tons during the first half of 1918. For 1917 the net reduction was altogether 632,000 tons. The steamer fleet was decreased by 93,400 tons and the sailing-vessel fleet by 15,000 tons, while motor craft have increased by 10 vessels and 12,000 tons. By war operations 75 vessels of about 130,000 tons were lost (71,500 in the first quarter and 48,500 in the second quarter). Reductions through ordinary marine losses amounted to 28 vessels of 29,270 tons. Altogether 27 vessels of a total of about 19,500 tons were built in Norway, and six of about 28,000 tons (including the Stavanger fjord, of 12,762 tons) were built abroad; so that there were 33 new vessels of 47,500 tons (as against 127,000 tons in 1917). During the past half year three steamers and three motor vessels of altogether about 7,000 tons were purchased from abroad. Four wooden sailing vessels of altogether about 1,000 tons were also purchased from abroad.

CRICKET.

Hongkong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.
The following will represent the Hongkong Club on their ground on Saturday, 9th November, at 2.15 p.m.—T. E. Pearce (Captain), B. M. Austin, F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, F. W. S. Evans, Capt. E. H. Gray, Major Hammond, M. M. Maas, Capt. H. E. Murray, F. Sutton and E. B. Thomas.

Police v. Civil Service.

The Police will make their debut in cricket this season on Saturday, when they meet the Civil Service in a friendly match. On paper the Police seem a fairly strong team and the match will be watched with much interest by enthusiasts, as this is their first appearance this season. It is hoped that next year they will be able to join the League.

Before the war the Police were recognised as one of the leading sporting clubs, but for the last four years they have not been able to field a football or cricket eleven owing to the exigencies of the war and their return to the field of sport will be welcomed by all sportsmen.

For Saturday's match, which will take place on the Civil Service ground at 2.30 p.m. sharp, the Police team will be: Messrs. T. H. King, A. S. P. (Captain), E. J. Field, W. Hollands, Post, Darling, G. Cooke, Matthews, Moss, McKennie, Bird and Mason. Reserves, McWalter and A. J. C. Taylor.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

To Assist Allies.

The Military Government has decided that the Governments of the Southern Provinces should subscribe a sum of \$50,000 gold to the Allied Soldiers Relief Fund, as proposed by President Wilson. The Civil Governor has ordered the Chief of the Financial Department to see what amount can be spared by the Canton Government.

An Armistice?

It is reported that through the mediation of the British Consul and the missionaries of Kingchow an armistice between Lung's troops and the Canton Army is imminent.

Customs Commissioner Returns.
The Chief Commissioner of the Maritime Customs, after taking part in the Tariff Conference in Peking, has returned and resumed office.

Mineral Prices.

In view of the approaching conclusion of the European war, the miners have held a meeting in the Mining Society and passed a resolution that no one should sell wolfram ore at reduced price after the war, and requesting the Government to reduce the export duty.

WHEN THE NERVES GIVE WAY.

Act Promptly to Arrest the Mischief.

Hardly any condition of ill-health deserves more pity than that for which there is generally least sympathy. Men and women with nerves out of gear become irritable and fretful and are blamed for ill-temper; whereas it is not their fault. Their health is the cause. Often the nerves have given way under the strain of working for the very people who reproach the sufferers. The tired wife or mother, the breadwinner whose anxiety for his family has worried him until he is thin and ill, are the nerve-sufferers who become run down.

Their nerves, like all the bodily organs, need healthy red blood; worry takes on their digestion and their nerves are ill-fed. In such cases a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people is necessary, for these pills make new blood and tone up the nervous system, by which method they invigorate those whose nerves have given away. The patients become high spirited and full of energy. Nervous starts and irritability are gone. Happiness for themselves and others returns.

If your blood is thin and watery, if your nerves are weak, you can begin to get well now, for Dr. Williams' pink pills are to be obtained of medicines vendors everywhere, also post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the China offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 28 Southern Road, Shanghai.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

General Smuts on the Prospects.

General Smuts was present at a luncheon given in honour of Mr. O. du P. Chiappi (South African Trade Commissioner in Great Britain) by the South African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. E. A. H. Mosenthal (Chairman of the South African Section) presided.

Mr. Mosenthal proposed the toast of "Our Guests," and gifts of plate were presented to Mr. Chiappi, who also accepted a springbok badge from the wounded South African soldiers in Richmond Hospital.

Mr. Chiappi, in reply, said that his efforts had been directed to bringing on the market articles which the market wanted. There was a very fine resolve to use the raw materials of the Empire within the Empire. With that desire South Africa sympathised. If the British market wanted South African produce it must show that it could use it. We must adopt new methods and do still better than we had done in the past. Before the war 65 per cent. of their wool, hides, and tanning materials went to Germany. They were going to be called on to legislate to make it easy for their products to come to this country and difficult for them to go to other countries. They would go as far as they possibly could, but there was a limit to tariffs and to the advantages of a tariff. Unless tariffs were wisely framed they would keep out more things than they got in. In the past too many of the raw products of the Empire went to Germany, and they came back to this country as manufactured goods. The Government must support shipowners, merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, because trade was created by them and not by Government. Professional politicians and amateur merchants were constantly giving advice, but in respect of questions of commerce and of the industries of the Empire his advice was: Please consult those in the trade. (Cheers.)

Rise of South African Trade.
General Smuts was received with cheers on rising to propose the toast of "The South African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and other Commercial Associations concerned with South African Trade and Commerce." Having expressed his pleasure at being able to join in the tribute that had been paid to Mr. Chiappi, whose services in developing the export trade of South Africa during the last 12 years had been very great, he said that from very modest dimensions, after the Boer War, the foreign trade of South Africa had risen in 1913 to the round sum of 100 million pounds sterling. During that period South Africa was practically reconstructed, both in an industrial and in a political sense. The unrivalled mineral resources of South Africa had rather monopolised attention at one time, but after the Boer War the people and the capitalists were attracted in other directions, with the result that there was very great agricultural development.

If one looked forward to the future, one might say, in spite of much that was dark in the world to-day, that the future of South Africa, at all events, was very bright. They had marched through the strifes and the divisions of the past, and were marching forward, a united nation, to the happy and contented country that they would become, as one of the greatest Dominions of the British Empire. (Cheers.) The union of the Colonies had led, and was rapidly leading, to a union of the white races into one great South African nation. When people over here sometimes heard of little troubles that stirred the surface there they should not pay too much attention, because the elements that worked for unity in South Africa far exceeded in volume and in strength those few sporadic influences which were still working for disunity. (Cheers.) More and more, too, they were beginning to recognise in South Africa that in their great native population they had not only their greatest problem, but also one of the greatest assets for the development of the Empire.

No Government Control.
Referring to the problems of reconstruction with which this country was faced to-day, and which would become more acute as we approached the end of the war, he said that the old, haphazard world was dead, and that in the new world of commerce and industry which would arise there would be much more organisation. But he wanted to sound just one warning note, and to impress on them the importance of not submitting too far to Government control, or relying too much on Government assistance. Bureaucratic administration had generally in the past been fatal to industry and commerce, and they had no reason to think that their experience in the future would be different. They had heard much of systems of Government control, but the vast fabric of British industry had been built up by private initiative and resource. If we wished to rise to even greater heights he advised them not to let the initiative pass out of their hands. Let the Government be helpful, but his advice was, do not be unduly controlled by Government agencies in the future development of business. Not so much in control did he see the function of Government, but in opening up, in promoting, and in strengthening the great trade communications of the Empire.

The British Empire was a huge concern scattered over the whole world, and it depended entirely on its communications both in peace and in war. He hoped that one of the results of this war would be that the military communications of the Empire would be safeguarded and established for ever. But there remained the trade communications of the Empire, and he did not think that the Government of this country could do better in the future than place on a better basis the trade communications of the Empire, by transportation by sea and land and by the air. (Cheers.)

Nurses Who Can Speak Languages.
Washington, October 28.—The American Red Cross is recruiting young women who speak Czechoslovak, Polish, or Russian to carry on the reconstruction work among those peoples. The Red Cross is establishing these hospitals in Bohemia, which will be under the direction of 40 American nurses.

GERMAN CRUELITIES.

American Prisoners Suffer.

Mr. Olds, the New York World's correspondent on the Dutch-German frontier, has had an interview with Sergeant Schwartz, who deserted from the 74th Pomeranian Regiment, after serving as a guard at the prison camps. He says that the Germans, acting on headquarters authority, are outdoing their own record of cruelty. Towards the American prisoners they have adopted a policy of "the fewer Americans who return home the better for us." They are applying the so-called "sharp regime" and "preventive punishment," whereby the Americans are punished before committing offences. They are sent to the Kneestrup camp, and compelled to work from 18 to 20 hours daily.

The guards are instructed to shoot if the prisoners sit down, and threaten to crush their skulls and use their bayonets if they collapse. The food consists of a dirty thin soup, with bread. The latter is missing thrice weekly. Any complaints are punished by the men being made to stand motionless in the sun for three days. The Americans are compelled to fill the fish ponds, using only a water glass. One month's solitary confinement is the penalty for failure.

The sergeant also declared that Americans have been conveyed in chains to Russia, and exhibited, while a lecture explains that the Germans are victorious. On one occasion an American broke his handcuffs and assaulted the lecturer. He was shot. Negroes are especially cruelly treated, and are flogged mercilessly on the slightest offence. German-American prisoners are treated kindly, with the purpose of trying to organise a brigade to fight for Germany. But the German-Americans refuse to eat the extra bread rations when the other American prisoners are not supplied. The police invite the populace at the railway stations to insult and spit on the Americans, saying, "The war-prolongers are here."

A DUMMY FLEET.

Outwitting Hun Pirates.

By the use of dummy battleships the British fleet succeeded in deceiving the German naval forces for a period of several months, says an American contention. Indeed, it was the "deceptive" manoeuvring of a British squadron of dummy battleships manning dummy guns which deceived the Germans for quite a while in the North Sea, and finally decoyed them into the Dogger Bank battle which ended rather disastrously for them. Dummy battleships were also employed in the naval operations against the German and Turkish forces in the Dardanelles, with presumably good effect. But now that the dummy battleships have served their purpose and the Germans are in on the amazing and jealously guarded secret of the existence of such a fleet, they have more or less lost their value. After all, such a ruse de guerre has a very limited life; its success must be achieved early in the game, otherwise it is doomed to failure.

The two photographs (which accompany the American contention) are of interest in that they show what is perhaps, the most remarkable kind of camouflage yet undertaken. By providing steamers with wooden hulls and canvas covers, the British camouflaged succeeded in securing the general outlines of well-known capital ships of their navy. Guns, turrets, tripod masts and other features were represented in convincing enough scenery.

By making use of dummy battleships the British obviously gained a tremendous advantage. While the prototype was doing service elsewhere, the sham battleship was exerting the desired effect on the enemy. As likely as not on more than one occasion the appearance of a fleet of dummy battleships discouraged the enemy from attacking, since in this war the establishment of an apparent superiority of naval forces serves as a check to the enemy who does not attempt battle in the face of such evident odds.

PENSIONS FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN.

Proposed British National Scheme.

Mr. Macmaster recently asked what steps the British Government were taking to recognise the services and sacrifices of the seafaring mariners in the form of pensions or allowances to dependants, or of other appropriate decoration, or of any of these in combination according to circumstances.

Dr. Macmaster, in reply, states that the Admiralty is directly concerned only with mercantile marine officers and men employed and paid by the Admiralty during the war. Since the beginning of the war such officers and men disabled, and the dependants of officers and men killed on duty, have been eligible for pension and allowances provided in the scheme framed under the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914. The main benefits provided in the scheme are as follows:—

Injury Pensions.—If totally incapacitated from earning, during such period of incapacity, two-thirds pay of the rank or rating six months before the war. If partially incapacitated from earning, during such period of incapacity, one-sixth pay for slight impairment of capacity; one-third pay for impairment of capacity; one-half pay for material impairment of capacity.

Widows' Pensions and Allowances to Children and Other Dependents.—One-third pay for widow, subject to a minimum of 13s. 9d. a week; one-twenty-fourth pay for each child, subject to a minimum of 5s. a week for each child, 4s. 2d. a week for second child, 3s. 4d. a week for third child, 2s. 6d. a week for fourth and each succeeding child.

In certain circumstances allowances may be granted to other dependent relatives, and gratuities to widows on re-marriage. It has recently been arranged with the Ministry of Pensions that such of these officers and men as sign on for service under the Admiralty for the period of the war shall be eligible for the pension benefits applicable to naval ranks and ratings.

Officers and men of the mercantile marine not in the pay of the Admiralty are dealt with by the Board of Trade, and they also are eligible for the benefits of a similar scheme administered by that Department through the War Risk Associations, provided the disablement or death be due to a war risk.

The question of instituting a national scheme of pensions for the mercantile mariners has already been under consideration, and the Board of Admiralty is in sympathy with the proposal, but this matter is primarily one for the decision of the Board of Trade.

The Circus.

The International Circus at North Point attracted a large number of spectators last night. The programme was almost the same as before, though there were one or two changes. Miss Blamires, in a juggling act, was loudly applauded and she certainly is a clever little juggler. Miss Kati Panoli in a chair balancing act also greatly pleased the spectators. Rocco, "Prince of Clowns," caused much merriment with his pranks and jokes.

Not Proved.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with snatching an earring at about 7 a.m. to-day from a woman at the Western Market. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. The woman said she was at the market and had a fish in a basket and a bottle of wine in her hand. The defendant then came from behind and snatched her earring. She saw the defendant passing the drop to another man, and she picked up the chain on the ground. Defendant then invited her to arrest him. His warning discharged the defendant on the ground of insufficient evidence.

WAR AND RUMOURS.

Optimism and Pessimism.

For those who are not able to attain, through philosophy, to a conviction of the permanence of the absolute reality and the transience of all its particular modes of appearance, there is nothing so steady as the study of history. In times of apparent prosperity and progress this pursuit may seem depressing; we become the witnesses of so many false dawns and so many ruined springs that there is borne coldly in upon our enthusiasm what we may often have heard and repeated—that man never is but always to be the best, and that with the fairest apparitions of the goddess Liberty, as with homelier virgins, "truest rosy faces to crone."

But the student has his revenge, and when the wind veers is not tempted to jettison his ballast. In seasons when men of ephemeral experience are aghast at disaster or degeneracy and in the collapse of institutions and character call upon the hills to cover them, his is the only comfort for his kind:—O pass! gravitas, dabit debit deus his quæque finem. If he has felt the bright dreams of the French Revolution fade into a nightmare, he has awakened to the tolerable though prosaic life of punctual nineteenth century meals; if the Christ-like ideals of the early friars were tarnished quickly with greed and politics, yet there have lived good men after St. Francis; the most sinister tides of fanaticism and reaction have retired; leaving humanity still essentially sane, or capable at least of his own detachment. It may seem cold comfort to remember that the Titus Oates terror was followed inconspicuously by the no less preposterous Rye House executions, but it is perhaps good for a fever.

The most disheartening symptom of the hysteria produced by times of serious trouble is the invariable apostasy of reason abasing itself once more before the Daemon of Primitive Credulity. In defeat we revert to the savage and seek to placate destiny with some human scapegoat. Thucydides tells us of the flood of suspicion and treachery that swept over Greece in the dark days of the Peloponnesian War, when every man seemed a traitor and murder the only safeguard. We can trace these outbreaks uncomfortably near and nearer to ourselves. Our attitude to the priest-hunting of the Elizabethans or the witch-hunting of respectable Carolines, lawyers and doctors remains as aloof and patronising as to a Russian pogrom, and it is a shock to realise that popular beliefs like those in the horrid orgies of the early Christians or the ritual murder of St. Hugh are not quite unthinkable in our own society.

The credulity of mere ignorance is only farcical, even though, like the South Sea Bubble, its incidental consequences may be tragic enough. Men lose their customary bearings and, unable to carry on in their old mechanical habits, are shaken hither and thither by every wind of rumour, with the ludicrous effect of a puppet whose strings are crossed. They see Russians in every troop-train (which of us did not know a dozen eyewitnesses?); they detect a spy behind every beard; they bombard the War Office with invasions which drive aeroplanes by paddle-wheels or annihilate the laws of gravity; they applaud on Tower Hill the solution of all food problems by the blessed words Supply and Demand.

It is the credulity of an excitement made malignant by fear and hatred that exposes the wild forces of religious or moral enthusiasm to be inflamed by every interested or near-sighted agitator. Not the most ruthless administrator of blood and iron can so terrifyingly orad or be so "new" as a despotic force as a frightened man. For a transient in the nature of things singular; we may hope not to meet another, and it seems mere bad luck which has united the power with the will for evil in one man. But the mob is by necessity made of average men; it differs from each one of us only in numbers, and it is just its number that makes it at once our ruler and mad. From the rise and fall of popular movements different temperaments and prepossessions will no doubt draw different political conclusions, but the one lesson that will be universally learned is neither to despair of our kind nor to worship it; always to mistrust its passions but never to give it up for lost; to know that no folly is impossible or incurable in the crowd.

Certainly for this steady indifference history appears the aptest organ. Some minds seem to find the detachment bracing a spectator of all time and existence in the thought that the new star we see to-night is a conflagration perhaps extinguished some thousands of years ago, but the reflection which lifts this above a mere tit-bit of information is rather philosophical than scientific. Both the merely scientific and the merely literary man are apt to be intolerant and superstitious. Philosophy can hardly be for the many; science is too little humane and literature all too human for either in its purity to be the education the many need. Yet, unless we can find some education of the ruling many which shall guard them alike against panic credulity and the cynical revelations of disillusion, in making the world safe for democracy we shall have failed to make democracy safe for the world.

KOREAN PRINCE'S MARRIAGE.

A Legal Difficulty.

Some time ago the Imperial Household Institutions Investigation Committee drafted Prince Yi's Family Law to meet a necessity connected, it is understood, with the proposed marriage between Prince Yi, jr., and Princess Nashimoto Masako. The draft was submitted to the Privy Council for consideration; but no agreement was reached; this was when the Terachi Cabinet was still in office.

The new Ministry takes the view that there is no necessity to frame a separate law for the family of Prince Yi, of Korea, but that the necessary provisions may be made in a supplement to the existing Imperial Household Law. From this point of view the Hara Cabinet has withdrawn the draft sent to the Privy Council, and begun preparations to draft the supplementary regulation. It is expected this will be promulgated on the next Kigenetsu (Anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu) on February 11th. It is reported that the marriage between Prince Yi and Princess Nashimoto will take place in the autumn of next year.

According to the vernacular papers, some trouble has arisen between the Privy Councillors and Baron Hatano, the Minister of the Imperial Household Department, with regard to the proposed regulation concerning the relations between the Imperial Household and Prince Yi's Family and other matters, and there are rumours that the Baron will shortly tender his resignation.

Arms Possession.

Two Chinese were charged at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and five rounds of ammunition. Sergt. Murphy prosecuted and said that one of the revolvers was identified as having been stolen during a piracy in September last, on one of the river boats. It was identified by means of the licence number. Defendants pleaded not guilty. Evidence was offered and the case is proceeding.

things singular; we may hope not to meet another, and it seems mere bad luck which has united the power with the will for evil in one man. But the mob is by necessity made of average men; it differs from each one of us only in numbers, and it is just its number that makes it at once our ruler and mad. From the rise and fall of popular movements different temperaments and prepossessions will no doubt draw different political conclusions, but the one lesson that will be universally learned is neither to despair of our kind nor to worship it; always to mistrust its passions but never to give it up for lost; to know that no folly is impossible or incurable in the crowd.

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30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York	75 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	453 1/4
6 m/s. France	458 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	78 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	157 1/4
Demand, Singapore	141 1/4
On Haiphong	1 1/4 % prem.
On Saigon	1 % prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	6 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	41
Bar Silver, per oz	49 1/4

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Italy and Argentina.

An Italian Mission, headed by Signor Luciani, has not been invited to visit Buenos Aires; hence it remains at Montevideo awaiting its return to Italy. This failure of courtesy on the part of the Argentine Government is rebuked by the Argentine newspapers, which remind it of the ties between Italy and Argentina and of the desirability of Argentina's closest possible association in the future commercial league of the Allies.

VICTORIA THEATRE



TO-NIGHT!



TO-NIGHT!

IN
EPISODES I. & II.

OF

PATHE'S GREAT NEW SUPERSERIAL THE HOUSE OF HATE

VICTORIA THEATRE

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business
Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
Paid up 22,500,000.
(34 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the
Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the
Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernotti.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING

SHANGHAI

TIENSIN

HONGKONG

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour

lavoriser le Développement du Com-

merce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London County West-

minster & City Bank Ltd. London

Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial

centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in

Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Every 15 min
8.00 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m.	10 min
8.30 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	15 min
9.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	15 min
9.30 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	15 min
10.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	15 min
10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	15 min
11.00 a.m.	to 11.30 a.m.	15 min
11.30 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	15 min
12.00 p.m.	to 12.30 p.m.	15 min
12.30 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	15 min
1.00 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	15 min
1.30 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	15 min
2.00 p.m.	to 2.30 p.m.	15 min
2.30 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	15 min
3.00 p.m.	to 3.30 p.m.	15 min
3.30 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	15 min
4.00 p.m.	to 4.30 p.m.	15 min
4.30 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	15 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS—EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

From	To	Every 15 min
8.00 a.m.	to 8.30 a.m.	10 min
8.30 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	15 min
9.00 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	15 min
9.30 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	15 min
10.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	15 min
10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	15 min
11.00 a.m.	to 11.30 a.m.	15 min
11.30 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	15 min
12.00 p.m.	to 12.30 p.m.	15 min
12.30 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	15 min
1.00 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	15 min
1.30 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	15 min
2.00 p.m.	to 2.30 p.m.	15 min
2.30 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	15 min
3.00 p.m.	to 3.30 p.m.	15 min
3.30 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	15 min
4.00 p.m.	to 4.30 p.m.	15 min
4.30 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	15 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Building, Des Vœux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

THE CHINA PROVENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Business on Mortgages of Home Property, on

Government Bonds, on Shares, on

Commercial and Industrial Property.

CHINA, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

—\$15,000,000

Shanghai—\$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. J. H. Williams, Chairman.

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Mr. J. H. Williams, Chairman.

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"



* This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

A quantity of Cast Steel Bar
etc., etc., etc.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

The undersigned, leaving Hongkong for the North early in November for a period of about three or four months, begs to inform that all inquiries concerning the Russian Volunteer Fleet may be addressed to the Agency at St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, where they will be attended to by his Assistant in charge.

B. N. SHNITNIKOFF
Agent.

Hongkong November 4th, 1918.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your cough, throat
or any may be suffering from—whether

**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH,**

—you will find in this famous remedy
a certain and quick relief to be
unquestioned.

TAKEN:— Put
into the mouth
one or two
tablets.

BE PLAIN
and eat nothing
for one hour
after taking.

WILL CURE **ASTHMA**

TAN, 15th Nov, 1 p.m.

~~in morning & afternoon~~

There is a place for our ships, for our own goods, for our own tonnage which formerly carried so much of our freightage. There is a place for our ships, for our own goods, for our own tonnage which formerly carried so much of our freightage. There is a place for our ships, for our own goods, for our own tonnage which formerly carried so much of our freightage.

4. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(DUDELL STREET)
MR. T. TAKAYE
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS
PATIENTS TREATED BY THEIR OWN MASSES
OF ALL KINDS

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hanging Mass. Time.	Height Feet.	Low Water Hanging Mass. Time.	Height Feet.
Mon.	4	12 10	5	2 4	2.6
Tues.	5	12 10	5.5	2 3	2.8
Wed.	6	12 10	6	2 31	2.8
Thurs.	7	12 10	6.5	2 30	2.9
Fri.	8	12 10	7	2 30	2.9
Sat.	9	12 10	7.5	2 30	2.9